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DATA SHOWING SHANTUNG RURAL ECONOMY DURING 1951  
ON A PER-CAPITA AND PROVINCIAL-WIDE BASIS

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Li Ming

[Summary: This report gives the monetary value and the various sources of the average rural income for 1951 in Shantung Province. Rural purchasing power for commercial goods has increased 50 percent over 1950, and on this basis a larger investment has been made in agricultural production materials. Cooperatives and private business groups must be organized to meet this new demand. A complete breakdown is given for the short term and long term investments in production materials and for expenditures for items of daily use.]

An investigation of the rural economy of Shantung Province shows that total per capita rural income in 1951 was 763,000 yuan (in monetary value), and total per capita expenditures were 712,000 yuan (in monetary value). The investigation further showed that rural per capita cash income was approximately 300,000 yuan. Of the per capita cash income, approximately 250,000 yuan were spent for commercial goods. This is a more than 50 percent increase over the 1950 figure of 160,000 yuan. The remaining 50,000 yuan were spent on noncommercial items, such as personal transportation, baths, haircuts, social expenses, wages, and taxes. The statistics below give the various sources and amounts of rural income.

Sources and Amounts of Rural Income in Shantung Province in 1951

Per Capita Rural Cash Income (in yuan)

Food sales	71,313
Sale of industrial crops	55,823
Sale of secondary agricultural products	5,918
Sale of fresh fruit and vegetables	9,306
Sale of livestock	34,273
Cattle breeding and sale of secondary animal products	2,607
Supplementary industry cash income	46,788
Other cash income	73,355
Cash savings, end of 1950	4,606
Total	303,998

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Total Rural Cash Income (in 100 million yuan)

Food sales	27,594.91
Sale of industrial crops	21,598.24
Sale of secondary agricultural products	2,289.71
Sale of fresh fruit and vegetables	3,600.54
Sale of livestock	13,260.43
Cattle breeding and sale of secondary animal products	1,008.66
Supplementary industry cash income	18,102.55
Other cash income	28,381.48
Cash savings, end of 1950	1,781.09
Total	117,618.61

Total Rural Cash Income (in 100 million yuan in 1950)

Food sales	22,684.40
Sale of industrial crops	19,620.44
Sale of fresh fruit and vegetables	1,565.30
Supplementary industry cash income	11,395.60

Increase in Total Rural Cash Income (in 100 million yuan in 1951)

Food sales	4,910.51
Sale of industrial crops	1,977.80
Sale of fresh fruit and vegetables	2,035.24
Supplementary industry cash income	6,706.95

Cash expenditures fall into the two major categories of items for daily use and production materials. The percent of per capita expenditures on production materials rose from 29.62 percent in 1950 to 39.93 percent in 1951. Our state trading agencies must understand this new situation and organize cooperatives and private business groups to meet this greater demand for production materials. The table below indicates the breakdown of these two major expenditures on a per capita basis.

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Major Divisions of the Per Capita Rural Budget Expenditures During  
1951 in Shantung Province

	<u>Items for Daily Use</u>		<u>Production Materials</u>		<u>Total in Yuan</u>
	<u>Yuan</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Yuan</u>	<u>Percent</u>	
Provincial average	149,909	60.07	99,633	39.93	249,514[sic]
Wealthy class	212,255	49.91	213,011	50.09	415,266[sic]
Middle class	154,024	59.27	105,865	40.73	259,889
Poor Class	121,690	70.12	51,855	29.88	173,555[sic]

A detailed breakdown of the above two types of expenditures follows:

Division of Per Capita Rural Budget Expenditures  
for Daily Use Items (149,909 yuan)

	<u>Yuan</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Purchases of foodstuffs	38,462	25.66
Purchases of secondary food items	52,722	35.17
Purchases of clothing	35,188	23.47
Purchases of general merchandise	19,255	12.82
Purchases of fuel	4,312	2.88

149,939[sic]

Division of Per Capita Rural Budget Expenditures  
for Production Materials (99,633 yuan)

<u>Short-Term Investments</u>	<u>Yuan</u>	
Seeds	3,723	
Fodder	8,364	
Fertilizer	25,026	
Fowls and livestock	8,451	
Raw materials for supplementary industry products	10,792	
Other	2,835	
	59,191	59.41%

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Long-Term Investments

	<u>Yuan</u>
Other work animals	22,337
Agricultural tools	6,609
Supplementary industry equipment	1,086
Housing	10,153
Water conservation	180
Other	77

40,442	40.59%
99,633	100.00%

The figures below give the breakdown of rural per capita purchases by industry of origin:

	<u>Percent</u>
Agricultural products	44.75
Handicraft industry products	38.01
Industrial products	17.24

It is estimated that during 1951, the following quantities of industrial crops were sold on the market: 16,700 shih-tan [one shih-tan equals 110.23 pounds] or 72.2 percent of the cotton crop; 525,000 shih-tan or 50 percent of the peanut crop; and 1,040,000 shih-tan or 95.6 percent of the tobacco crop.

An examination made in 1951 in Shantung Province showed total market demand for the products listed as follows:

Agricultural Production Materials

Bean cakes	990,000,000 catties
Cottonseed cakes	140,000,000 catties
Peanut cakes	40,000,000 catties
Fertilizer	49,000,000 catties

Daily Use Items

Foodstuffs	2,300,000,000 catties
Table salt	4,300,000 shih-tan
Peanut oil	147,000 shih-tan
Bean oil	650,000 shih-tan
Pork	65,000,000 catties
Matches	900,000 cases

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Daily Use Items

White sugar	15,000 shih-tan
Brown sugar	27,000 shih-tan
Cigarettes	13,000 cases
Tea leaves	65,000 shih-tan
White cotton cloth (industrial product)	1,000,000 bolts
Hand woven white cotton cloth	2,000,000 bolts
Printed cotton cloth	200,000 bolts
Socks	1,000,000
Kerosene	297,000 shih-tan
Printed cotton piece goods (industrial product)	800,000 bolts
Hand-woven printed cotton piece goods	650,000 bolts
Towels	400,000 dozen
Cottonseed	10,000,000 cabbies

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